In any ... in which
...out having incurred
...ment employ, ...
...Government ...
...titled to the ...
...nt will main...
as ... shall...
... under which he has serv-
...y Council, which is com-
...ilians, and which is
(generally the former)
...kewise (and sometimes
...nanted Civilians, who
kindly affectioned to-
...ervice, but we believe
...em are known to re-
...th no particular love,
...o not see any occa-
...idious a rule. Go-
...er its servants at all
not faithful in that
...y easy matter to pun-
...lness by not promot-
...reat. The very pro-
...d Servant to "higher
...pointments by a dis-
...vernment should be
...imony to ... able
...th. The most able
...covenanted Servant
service "in bondage
...eprived at the end of it
...hich he has laboured
...blished a just claim
...t it, too, through mere
...ice on the part of some
...servant. With the snub-
...nanted Servants are constant-
...during their service, and with
...on them at the end of it, we
... Uncovenated Service was not
...tract any very valuable men to it.
...unjust to the servant will certainly be
...the long run to be disadvantageous
...master.

...mmense difference in the privileges, as
...leave of absence and absentee pay,
...to the Covenanted and Uncovenanted
...by their respective rules is unaccount-
...ny reasonable principles, after the Civil
...Bill of 1861. A Covenanted Civilian
...e seven and a half years leave, during his
...our of which will be counted as part of
...y-five years' term of service, on very
...ne pay an Uncovenanted Civilian can
...furlough or sick-leave during his
...which will count for pension; and only
...s furlough and sick leave altogether,
...handsome pay, and without counting for
... Moreover, the Uncovenanted Leave
...nce Rules modified in compliance with
...rials presented by that service in
...less liberal than the Rules
...ence. Why this difference
...ntitled to appointments in
...qually high and lucrative!
...rence in the case of men
...heir eligibility to higher
...appointments! We have
...e expediency of a Co-
...he prevention of job-
...t reason for its main-
... were no other or
...aintain such a service
...it is necessary to offer
...ay of special privileges,
...t men of high social
...racter and of superior
...ements, surely, are
...more lucrative ap-
...administration of the
...open to them, but
...y the provision for
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... appointments

...of Mr. John
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... now affirm solemnly, that I never authorized the ... Mahadewrao, or any other person, to draw the hoondie in question, or any similar hoondie on me; that I never honoured hoondies drawn by persons in rebellion against the British Government; that neither I nor my father, who died 40 years ago, have or has had any banking relations or transacted any money business whatever with the Nana Saheb or his family, nor had any communication of any nature whatever, whether directly or indirectly. If there is any form of denial more precise and full that can be suggested to me I am willing to make it, as well as to answer any question relating to this matter that my enemies can prescribe. I am, indeed, anxious to meet this charge in the most direct manner, and *I* challenge the fullest enquiry.

I confidently appeal then, to His Excellency in Council, my colleagues in the work of legislation, to acquit me of imputations of treason and ingratitude, which I look upon with horror, and which I respectfully submit are inconsistent with the uniform tenor of a long life spent with the respect and friendship of the most distinguished Englishmen who have served the State in this Presidency,—I have, &c.

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT.

To the Hon'ble H. L. Anderson, Esq.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.
Bombay, 8th June 1863.

Sir,—With reference to my letter to your address of the [illegible] April last, on the subject of the calumnious statement published in the papers affecting my character, I beg to forward herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, copy of a letter of the 1st instant which [illegible] received from Mr. Hart, the Police Commissioner, S. D., and [illegible] my reply [illegible] this date.

Awaiting the receipt of an answer from Government to my letter,—I have, &c.

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT.

Jeejooree, 1st June 1863.

My Dear Mr. Jugonnath,—I have been for some time delaying to write to you on the subject of your complaint to Government, regarding the manner in which your name has been mentioned in the official correspondence recently published in the newspapers, relating to the trial of the criminal Madhowrow at Sholapoor, in hopes of being able, at the same time, to place you in possession of Captain Nuttall's explanation of his reasons for having, in his letter reporting that person's arrest, mentioned the acceptance, by bankers, of hoondies "bearing the Nana's or the Peishwa's name on them," as being a well-known fact.

Owing to Captain Nuttall having been moving about his district, a good deal of delay and interruption has occurred in our correspondence regarding the subject of your letter, and matters connected with it, and even yet this correspondence is not completed; but, as I have to-day received a letter from Captain Nuttall in which he fully admits that he committed an error in mentioning, in a manner affecting your character and that of others, an assertion for which there was no real foundation, I write without further loss of time to let you knom the terms in which he has expressed his regret for his want of circumspection in adopting an opinion the publication of which has naturally occasioned you annoyance, though, of course, you must be perfectly well assured that Government have never for a moment had their confidence in your loyalty shaken by what was evidently a loose observation, incidentally made by an officer who was not acquainted with the character of any of the parties to whom it related.

The following is an extract (para 7) from Captain Nuttall's letter which I have to-day received:—

"Regarding the Hon'ble Jugonnath Sunkersett's letter, I regret exceedingly that the statement in question, although never intended for publication, should have been made. The opinion which led to this statement was, I own, formed hastily, and before the case had been thoroughly sifted."

The Statement referred to would, of course, never have been noticed by Government, except to regret that it had been made. unless in the case of something transpiring during the further inquiries then being made into Madhorow's case tending to substantiate it: and as this could not really have happened, it would never have taken such a form as to came you annoyance, had it not been for the publication in the newspapers of the correspondence relating to Madhorow's arrest, which correspondence ought to have been regarded as confidential by every officer who received a copy of it. Captain Nuttall assures me that he has no idea as to what led to its publication, which he regrets as much as he does his inadvertence in making, in the first place, the statement of which you have had reason to complain. Believe me to be, dear Sir, Yours very faithfully,

W. HART,
Commissioner of Police, S. D.

To the Hon. Jugonnath Sunkersett, &c. &c.

Bombay, 8th June 1863.

My dear Mr. Hart,—I have to acknowledge with my best thanks your obliging letter dated the 1st instant.

I am still without a reply from His Excellency the Governor in Council to my complaint of Captain Nuttall's rash and calumnious statement made respecting me (among others) in connection with the late trial at [illegible]

But as [illegible] officer has at length expressed his regret for his having made that statement, and confessed that his opinion on which it was founded was hastily and prematurely formed, I shall not delay assuring him, through you, that I personally forgive the grievous wrong that he has done me, and that I trust that his apology may also be accepted by his superiors as sufficient reparation for his groundless aspersions on a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay.

I shall send a copy of your letter and of my answer for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council and also to the newspapers.—Believe me, dear Mr. Hart, yours very faithfully,

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT.

No. 1911 of 1863.

From the Hon. H. L. Anderson,
Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.
To the Hon. Juggonnath Sunkersett,
Bombay, dated 15 June 1863.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of [illegible] letter dated the 9th instant, and to inform you [illegible] Government receiving an official report from the [illegible] Commissioner, Southern Division, the Honor[illegible] the Governor in Council will have the honor of [illegible]dressing you on the subject of the correspondence forwarded with your present communication.—I have, &c.

H. L. ANDERSON,
Chief Secretary.

[illegible] Castle, 15th June 1863.

... of one of the hoondies referred to as having been drawn "on the Shah of [illegible]uba Kalay," shews that it was not from Captain Nu[illegible]s or my office that the correspondence published in the newspapers was obtained by them. The words I have quoted are an *erratum* for the words "on the shop of Dajeeba Kalay," and the necessary correction was made by me in the printed copies sent to me from the Secretariate for Captain Nuttall and myself; but I believe that printed copies of the correspondence (in which no such correction was made) were circulated by Government to all the mofussil magistrates, and, therefore, I do not wonder at the publicity which it has obtained.—I have &c.,

W. Hart,
Commissioner of Police, S. D.

No. 206 of 1863.

From Captain F. Nuttall,
Superintendent of Police, Sholapoor,
To W. Hart, Esq.,
Commissioner of Police, S. D.
Camp, Sholapoor, May 28th 1863.

Sir,—In reply to your letter No. 506, dated 9th May 1863, forwarding correspondence noted in the margin, I have the honor to offer the following explanations. First as regards the grounds on which I am alleged to have made the statement referred to, it would appear that the statement made by me in the 9th paragraph of my letter No. 384 of 1862 in the Secret Department, and [illegible] by the Hon'ble Jugonnath Sunkersett in his letter to the *Bombay Saturday* [illegible] from the grounds on which the [illegible] has made the remarks complained of by him.

No. 1 of 1863, from the Secretary in attendance of H. E. the Governor to the Police Commissioner S. D., enclosure being a letter from the Hon'ble Jugonnath Sunkersett to the Chief Secretary to Government.

2. You will have understood that that statement by me was of a more general nature than to be applicable to only particular hoondies or soucars, and that in observing that......it is a well-known fact that when "these orders are presented, bearing the Nana's or the "Peisbwa's name on them, the money is granted." I meant to state that it was a generally believed fact, and one believed on reasonable grounds, that there is no difficulty in raising money on hoondies of the kind described. I admit, however, that I believed when I wrote, as I did, that the soucar Rungoo Hurree had received the particular hoondies of which I had obtained the copies for the purpose of negotiating them, and it was not until Rungoo Hurree was subsequently brought before me and I had thoroughly sifted the case, that I discovered that he had been coerced by the prisoner into taking them, and had no intention of cashing them.

3. My reasons for believing that such hoondies were negotiable, were not only the prisoner Madhowrow's positive and reiterated assertions regarding those drawn by him and lodged with Rungoo Hurree, but also the generally received account of the manner in which money was raised for treasonable purposes before and during the Holi of 1862, whilst the dangerous conspiracy then detected at Hydrabad was being hatched.

4. That there were grounds for my general belief, is evident from the 9th para of the late Col. Davidson's letter to the Government of India dated 10th March 1862, which is as follows:—

"What appears to me to be the worst and most "dangerous feature of the whole business is, that the "so-called Rao Saheb seems to have been possessed of "ample means, and to have had correspondence and "dealings with several of the principal native bankers "of Hyderavad."

6. In reply to the second enquiry made of me by Goveanment, I beg to state, that no evidence appeared on the trial before the Session Judge, bearing in any way on my general statement as to the negotiability of hooddies purporting to be drawn for the use of the Nana or the other traitors: but as regards the particular ones drawn by Madhowrow, Rungoo Hurree denied that he had any intention of cashing them, stating that he had received them under coercion from the prisoner who had alsoo withdrawn his assertion of having credit with the bankers on whom he had drawn.

6. With respect to the 3rd point on which my explanation is called by Government, I beg to state that I am wholly ignorant as to how any portion of my letter, No. 384 of 1862, to your address, was made public.

7. Regarding the Hon'ble Jugonnath Sunkersett's letter, I regret exceedingly that the statement in question, although never intended for publication, should have been made; the opinion which led to thisstatement wes, I own, formed hastily, and before the case had been thoroughly sifted.

8. The opinion to which I allude, is the one I formed from the prisoner's assertion regrding the hoondies drawn by him, and I was certainly to blame in having referred in corroboration of it to the generally believed fact of hoondies drawn by notoriou traitors being negatiable.—I have, &c.

F. NUTTAL, Gajain,
Supdt, of Police S. D.
(True Copies)
H. L. ANDERSON,
Chief Secatary.

No. 2052 of 1863.

From the Hon'ble H. L. Anderson,
Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay
To W. Hart, Esq.,
Police Commissioner, S D.
Dated 30th June 1863.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the recept of your letters dated the 15th and 18th instant, No. 654 and 690, submitting explanation from Captain Nuttall relative to certain articles which have appeared in the *Bombay Saturday Review* reflecting on the loyalty of the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett.

2. In reply I am directed to observe that the hasty expression of Captain Nuttall on which the imputations affecting the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkesett were founded, should not have been allowed to pass unchallenged, but should have been explained by that officer as soon as he discovered how seriously he had been misunderstood.

3. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is well aware that Capt. Nuttall is incapable of intentionally calumniating any one, but in judging of the expressions used by the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett in his letter to you, allowance must be made for his feelings at having been, during many weeks, subjected to imputations affecting his loyalty, and which were repeated in almost every newspaper in India, and which were likely to be most injurious to his character.

4. Government is still without any final official Report as to the result of the trial of Madhowrow, beyond what has been published in the public papers, and I am desired to request that you will express to Captain Nuttall the regret of Government, that his punctuality in reporting the results of his enquiries, has not been equal to his activity in following out the first traces which he obtained of the proceedings of this traitor.

5. Captain Nuttall's services in this latter respect ...ve been so eminent, that the Hon'ble the Governor in ...ncil regrets exceedingly the necessity for comment... his remissness in a particular which, as in the ...se, may sometimes lead to very serious conse... I have the honor to be,

(Signed) H. L. ANDERSON,
Chief Secretary.

...LLIGENCE.

...l A.M.

... the nervous system were fatal in 16 cases, and in the alimentary system 47 are recorded to 34 of last week. There were 11 cases still-born.

The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

EUROPEANS.		PARSEES.	
Fever	0	Fever	3
Cholera	18	Cholera	0
Measles	1	Measles	0
Other diseases	7	Other diseases	13
INDO-EUROPEANS.		JEWS.	
Fever	0	Fever	0
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Measles	0	Measles	0
Other diseases	2	Other diseases	0
HINDOOS.		NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
Fever	110	Fever	6
Cholera	29	Cholera	2
Measles	22	Measles	1
Other diseases	109	Other diseases	9
MUSSULMANS.		NEGRO-AFRICANS.	
Fever	46	Fever	0
Cholera	20	Cholera	0
Measles	[illegible]	Measles	0
Other diseases	32	Other diseases	3

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Last Week.	Aver. of past 10 years.
Small-pox	38	6
Cholera	69	41
Measles	28	3
Fever	165	121
Nervous system	16	13
Vascular system	1	0
Respiratory system	20	22
Alimentary system	47	34
Cachexy	40	22
Accidents	3	3
Other diseases	[illegible]	7
Total	437	[illegible]

MOONSOON RAIN RETURN FOR BOMBAY.

Total Fall for the season to 30th June 1863, inclusive.

	From 1st to 30th June 1863.	Previously recorded.	Total up to 30th June 1863.	Average for the 10 years ending 1861.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Observatory, Colaba	23·90	...	23·90	20·44
Fort	29·34	...	29·34	23 87
Esplanade	34·01	..	34·01	...
Byculla	31·44	...	31·44	21·31
Victoria Gardens Mount	28·13	...	28·13	...

G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D.,
Secretary and Curator,
Government Central Museum.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Suicide.—An Inquest was held on Thursday last, before Dr. Reid, the Coroner, on the body of a femal named Cunca Mega aged about fifty years. From th evidence of one Culla Bigul the daughter-in-law, of th deceased, it appeared that at ten o'clock in the evenin the deceased commenced vomiting and seemed very drowsy. The circumstance was reported to the Police Duffedar of the district and the particles thrown up gave rise to suspicion that opium had been administered. She had been living with deceased about a year. At twelve o'clock she expired. Deceased was insane. The evidence of the above witness was corroborated by four witnesses.

Verdict.—"The deceased, who had been for some time insane, committed suicide by taking opium."

Drowned.—Another Inquest was held before Dr. Reid touching the death of a girl about fourteen years of age, named Mottee. From the evidence of her brother-in-law, it appeared the deceased had been in the habit of bathing in the Bholashwur tank. Dr. Framjee Shapoorjee stated that he was called in but found that life was extinct.

Verdict.—Accidentally drowned, while bathing in the Bholeshwur Tank, the jury being of opinion that measures ought to be taken to prevent children bathing in the Tank.

Suicide.—A Third Inquest was held before Dr. Reid, the Coroner, on the body of Gokulbai, a young woman aged about twenty years, the wife of one Ragunath Damodar. It appeared that she acknowledged before two native doctors that she had taken "two delkees worth" of opium. On being asked why she had taken it she said "I am going to Sedashaghur." Her husband had latterly gone there. Her mind appeared then to be wandering.

Verdict.—"The deceased Committed suicide by poisoning by opium."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—2nd July 1863.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Continued Refusal to do duty.—Thomas Rickets, seaman of the British ship *Rachneagh*, was placed at the bar of the police, charged with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the said ship. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner was an articled seaman on board the said ship. He was taken on board from Jail on the morning of Tuesday last, but he continued to refuse duty, for which he gave no reason.

His Worship advised the prisoner to go to duty, but on his refusing to do so, he was sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve weeks, in the Common Jail, and for each day's continued refusal of duty to forfeit four days' pay.

Torturing a Bullock.—Narrayen Pandoo was charged with torturing his bullock, on the Marine Street, on Wednesday last. On the prisoner having pleaded guilty to the charge His Worship fined him in the sum of four rupees.

Assault.—Wittoo Sewsett and Balla Babajee, were charged with assaulting one Crustna Sewsett. The evidence of the prosecutor as well as his witnesses was taken at considerable length. His Worship bound the defendants in the sum of one hundred rupees each, to keep the peace towards plaintiff for a period of six months.

Assault.—Mr. William Keily Superintendent of the Traffic Department of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, was charged with assaulting one of his subordinates named Mr. Gomes.

It appeared that on Saturday last the prosecutor submitted his resignation on forfeiture of one month's salary, according to the rules of the Company and went to get an answer from the defendant, who, instead of giving the prosecutor a straightforward answer gave him three kicks and two blows.

Defendant pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate said that it was quite unjustifiable on the part of the defendant to take the laws into own hands, and his Worship fined him in the su... seven rupees.

(Before H. ... L...)

N... Driving.—...
was placed at the bar...
along the public ro...
...ent as to indicate a...
...the carr...
C. Ha...

L A W.

HIGH COURT.

Matters for hearing this day.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould.)

For Settlement of Issues.

256 Yacoob Thavur and anothers vs. Dhunjeebhoy Kurmally.
296 Pestonjee Jewanjee vs. Dadabhoy Manockjee,
297 Nowrojee Pallonjee vs. Sorabjee Nusserwanjee.
299 Mooljee Goculdass vs. Jamsetjee Cursetjee.
300 Nanabhoy Nurrotumdass vs. Jumnadass Runsordass.
301 Khoja Essa Khakei vs. Dhunounoo Hashmannee
302 Dadabhoy Byramjee vs. Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla.

For final disposal.

269 C. J. Robinson vs. Veerjee Purshotum.
295 Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna vs. Sorabjee Jeevanjee Lalla.
298 Moolladinna Sullaman vs. Charles Clifton.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

127 Purshotum Jadowjee vs. Bhanjee Bhimjee. (part heard.)

Cause for trial (late Supreme Court file of first Term.)

10 Gocul Ragowjee vs. Dewjee Bhoolchund.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

64 Vizpall Shamjee and another vs. Gocul Mohunjee and another.
27 Madowjee Damjee vs. Abba Thara.
35 Moorarjee Cursondass vs. Witthuldass Goverdhundass and another.

John Marriott, Deputy Registrar.
Prothonotary's Office, 2nd July 1863.

EQUITY SIDE.

Causes for hearing this day.

Hormusjee Bomanjee Kaka vs. Parvutteebaee, widow, For hearing (part heard.)
Gunnoba Ballajee vs. Soonder [illegible] and anothers. For hearing.
[illegible]jee Godoo vs. Khatoo Muccundjee and another. For hearing.
Esmail bin Fuzloodin vs. Luckmeedass [illegible] Hurrybhoy.
Vurdman Poonsey vs. [illegible] and anothers. For hearing.
William Howard Esq. vs. Wiswun[illegible] Atmaram. For further directions and costs.

2nd July 1863. Geo. Taylor, Registrar.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(Before N. Spencer, Esq.)

Wednesday, 1st July 1863.

Joseph Mahomed and Pulee Adum vs. Jorabai widow of Hoosan Khan Pathan.

In this cause the plaintiff sought to recover the sum of one hundred and twenty-two Rupees, damages for breach of contract on the part of the defendant.

Mr. Leggett for the plaintiff.

Mr. Jehangeer for the defendant.

Mr. Leggett stated the case. The plaintiff had entered into an agreement with the defendant to purchase a house, situate and being at Nagpada. The agreement was signed and stamped, and the plaintiff had paid fifty rupees, as a deposit, or earnest money, to fulfil the contract. The damages, besides the fifty rupees deposited with defendant, was estimated at fifty rupees more, also contingent expenses of broker's fees rupees fifteen, and stamp rupees seven.

From the evidence of the plaintiff, it appeared that the defendant had contracted to sell the house while the ownership was another's, she having agreed to purchase it from this party, and have it conveyed over to the plaintiff afterwards. The ownership by the defendant at the time of making the contract was therefore only *in esse*.

Mr. Jehangeer for the defence, said that the defendant was not liable as she had always been willing to sell the property in question, but the plaintiff had given the defendant to understand that they would not take the house, whereby the earnest money was justly forfeited. It was contended also that the sale of the house was agreed without leaving with the defendant the *onus* of making the title good.

His Honor came to the decision that the defendant had broken the contract, and gave a verdict for Rs. 100 for the plaintiff. The brokerage and stamp expenses not having been proved, could not be allowed.

Thursday 2nd July 1863.

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

Nurseydass Gopaldass vs. Pandoo Mahdoo, Mohoray.

This suit was instituted to recover the sum of five hundred rupees, being the amount of four hundred and seventy five rupees due on a promissory note, together with one hundred and seventy-five rupees, fifteen annas, interest at 9 per cent. the excess above five hundred being abandoned to bring this action within the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Hormusjee appeared for the defendant. Mr. Hormusjee stated that the defendant, he said had executed the note in question, but had paid it off. The sum of four hundred and fifty rupees had been paid, and the plaintiff had voluntarily abandoned fifty rupees which was understood to be the whole of his claim. Defendant had taken receipts from the accredited servant of the plaintiff. These receipts, however, had been seized upon an execution which had been served, upon a writ of *fi fa* and had been made away with. The defendant had further declared that the execution had been obtained against him upon an *exparte* verdict, and put in an affidavit to the effect that he had never been served with a summons. Upon this a new trial had been granted.

The defendant in his examination stated that he had passed a note on the 28th of May 1858, six months had been allowed to pay off this note but it was not paid at the expiration of that period. It was the mutually agreed that the defendant should pay eight annas per diem, which he began to pay in December and contenned paying for two years and a half.—Plantiff's metah had thereby received four hundred and fifty rupees which was taken as a settlement of the debt after this execution had been served and the papers of defendant, together with the receipt for four hundred and fifty rupees, had been taken away. These were present at the time, besides the bailiff, who served the writ, three purvoes, two parsees and a sepoy all plaintiff's people. They searched for and took away the documents and pushed the defendant out of the room. Pandoo Rathkinny, Madoo Patell, and Gunnoo Hurry had seen him paying the plaintiffs metah

By Court.—Plaintiff said he authorized his metah to receive money upon a mortgage bond for nine hundred rupees and not for the promissory note.

Defendant said his receipts were in plaintiff's books for the bond and upon the paper taken from him for the note.

...is Honor said that the defendant should at once ...come to the Court when the papers were taken ...l off before the

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this place, and have been promised the cordial co-operation of the Deputy Superintendent, but I think the amount of passenger traffic will hardly compensate them for their outlay. Perhaps amalgamation with the Carrying Company, and a thorough route to either Cannanore or Mangalore, a sea port, would be mere paying—as Coorg imports a good deal from the Coast and sends down her productions, coffee, cardamoms, ginger, &c., for shipment. The import of labour, &c., will remain a moot point, I am afraid. The law of supply and demand does not seem to be altogether applicable to India—there is plenty of demand but a sad deficiency in the supply. Whether however the import of labor and the contracting for Carriage with a guarantee are the proper modes of doing away with this scarcity, I will not here discuss; but it appears to me that a guarantee to a contractor for Carriage, is very like forming a monopoly, and driving all the other supply out of the market—a tale of the old man of the sea again, and a millstone round the planters necks hereafter. However, a little discussion and ventilation of the subject can do no harm I am glad therefore that the Coorg Planters Association have taken it up.

"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick" and the suspension again of the Munzerabad road work seems to shew that it will not be completed soon. This road has now been in hand for 3 years, and ought to have been finished long ago. It does not confer any praise on the Public Work officials who are carrying it out. While on this subject of roads, I wonder whether the Mysore rules are to be enforced here. There is the one per cent. of the Income Tax and the Plough Tax in Mysore for local improvements. I do not think this Plough Tax is collected here, but perhaps the "dooly batta" or some other Tax may be substituted for it. Any how Coorg wants some village roads. It is all well enough in the comparatively level and open country of Mysore to move about, but these forests and mountains constitute an insuperable barrier here. Planters have made roads at their own expense and so opened out a portion of the country, and I think Government ought to give them a grant in aid, similar to that made to the Shevaroy Planters—who subscribed a sum of money, and the Government gave an equal sum, for opening out a road for the planters benefit. This rule ought to be allowed in Coorg, and many more planters would open out decent roads if they were sure of assistance.

I regret to record the death here of Mrs. Barclay, the wife of the Surgeon on the 25th Regiment stationed here. The deceased lady was much respected and liked ...ll who knew her.—*Nilgherry Excelsior, June 25.*

Simla, *June 21.*

Many of your readers are doubtless anxiously looking out for tidings of the Relief, I [illegible] happy to be able to supply what has been decided on for the infantry branch of the service, of course, always barring accidents. You will observe, it is a pretty large one, but I believe, that after this move, there will be few changes till after the reign of the present chief.

RELIEF.

		From	To
H.M.'s 7th Foot	1st Battn.,	Ferozepore,	Jullunder.
„ 13th „	1st „	Calcutta,	England.
„ 20th „	1st „	Benares,	Calcutta.
„ 21st „	2nd „	on arrive in India,	Benares.
„ 27th „	... ...	Gonda,	Roy Bareilly & Goruckpo...
„ 31th „	... ...	Seetapore,	Meean M...
„ 35th „	... ...	Fyzabad,	Haza...
„ 38th „	... ...	Dina...	
„ 42nd „	... ...	Dug...	
„ 43rd „	... ...	Ca...	
„ 46th „	... ...		
„ 48th „	... ...		
„ 51st „	... ...		
„ 52nd „	... ...		
„ 54th „	... ...		
„ 77th „	...		
„ 88th „	...		
„ 93rd „	...		
„ 94th „	... ...		
„ 107th „	... ...		

In the Cavalry Branch ... to England, 5th Lancers, ...
Mofussilite, June 26.

NORTH-WEST PRO...

We are about to record a curious fac... engage the attention of the next Cho... and the Board of Health, at this statio... the fatal cases of cholera which occu... frightful disease was raging at Meer... pounds surrounded by mud walls, wh... case occurred in compounds with op... admit a free circulation of air.—*Mofus...*

We regret to hear of the death of ... ...ing duty with the Royal Artillery ... event occurred on Saturday last. Cap... Judge Advocate General and Lieutena... were also seriously ill, but hope ... their recovery. Cholera, ... hear... we are informed that, as y... affected with it.—*Id.*

Lieutenant Wilkin, 7... Aide de Camp to Sir ... Lyster.—*Lahore Chronicle, J...*

Mr. P. A. Rattigan is appoin... ...trict Superintendent of Police at Hissa... Kelly as Assistant District Superintend...

Mr. Hutton, B.A., is promoted to b... of the Delhi Zilla School, and Mr. D. ... 2nd Master Lahore Zilla School.—*Id...*

OOTACAMUND...

Sale of Land—A sale of land ... Mullaly and situated in *Hullicul* ... sistant Collector's Office her... There were in all 200 acres... Grass land, which sold for ... rate of 42 Rupees per acre ... at 2 Rupees an acre of f... of grass, will be Rs. 20... opposing bidders were... knew no more of wh... the fact of its bei... not reconcile upo... posure of E... petition ... to auc... as y... The ... tages ... lands sel... even that ... the comm... trouble an... of desirab... eliminate... tice of s... there are... shew th... sively ... be ab... pean ... man... larg... thou...

... time since under native management. This was the only tea growing speculation in existence when Mr. H. D. Rae commenced operations, and with neither precedent nor experience to guide him, he has done much towards bequeathing his name to posterity, as the first large adventurer in the production of a staple which is known and valued wherever civilization has impressed its influence. When it is remembered that tea is a beverage as much used as coffee, and that whilst coffee is grown every where, tea has been confined to very few localities, the boon which Mr. Rae has undertaken to confer on the public, and the spirit he has shewn in his selection, will assuredly secures for him a distinction such as not every one who attempts to develope the resources of this country is entitled to. In deciding upon tea for the bestowal of his means and attention, Mr. Rae was not only actuated by the singularity of the enterprise, but there were data before him of a most prompting and definite character. The yield of coffee per acre is nearly the same, whether the plantation is situated in the Wynaad, in Mysore, on the Neilgherries, or in Coorg, provided peculiar conditions of soil and growth are attended to. But tea exhibits this peculiarity in favor of the Neilgherries, that whilst, as Dr. Jameson says, the average of the plantations on the Hymalayas is one pound of the prepared leaf from every five trees, the plantation in Coonoor above alluded to, neglected, allowed to run to seed and wood, never cut down, pruned, manured, or educated, has given a similar quantity from every *three* trees! In *Dhera Dhoon*, this superiority of the Neilgherries for tea cultivation is remarkably exemplified. There, 1,500 plants to the acre have given 300lbs. of tea; in Coonoor, 1,300 plants have given 400 lbs. But the proper number of plants in an acre, if set apart as they should be, namely, three feet by four and a half, should ... upwards of three thousand, so that even compared with Assam, where the gathering [illegible] a thousand pounds [illegible], the Neilgherries are likely to equal that far famed tea growing country.

Such was the available information upon which Mr. Rae grounded his selection of tea. The venture was bold, but, the results have fully realised his expectations, for we may mention in passing, that although Dr. Jameson gives 20 lbs. of leaf as the yield of an acre in the fourth year of growth, and 200 lbs. or twenty times as much in the eighth year, Mr. Rae has gathered this quantity in the fourth year. The secret of his success appears to be the realization of the ... place for tea is high altitudes w... soil above the frost line in those ... exposed, not heavy rain, but to ... tle showers, mist, moisture, an... Such a tract is the Pykara ... Rae's plantation is placed. It ... the Bombay ... Madras ... fall reaching an... mate... th...

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Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

The Rev. Mr. Spencer applies for a grant-in-aid in October, and nothing is paid till the next July, and then not from October but from May. This was our assertion, and we can only reiterate that, at the time, Mr. Spencer was most naturally irritated at the delay and declared to us he would never subject himself to the annoyance of another application of the kind. If what Mr. Spencer said and wrote to us had "no reference whatever" to the gentlemen connected with the Educational Department, to whom had it reference? Since then the school, being a most successful and useful Bishop's school, seems to have been well treated, and under the influence of this change the Manager and the Director write. It is no excuse for the delay that the grant could be paid only under the new Budget, for nothing is more common every day than supplementary budgets. The school went on without the grant from October to May; the Manager again complains that the Rules suppose a school to be in existence: our correspondent D. bitterly lamented this as his experience, and yet the Director *asserts* that "such a condition was never contemplated and has never been enforced." What then of the case of the Howrah School? Why was not its grant paid from October? Whatever the Director's rule may be, the practice, in the case of Christian schools at least, is just the opposite.

The Santipore and Kishnaghur cases are very interesting, and if we slightly erred in mistaking a date, the Director is grievously wrong in so leaving out facts as to produce an essentially false impression. First as to Santipore. Mr. Atkinson asserts that, after "some correspondence," the papers were referred to the Inspector for information as to the grounds on which he recommended a relaxation of the six-mile rule. We reiterate, with the correspondence before us, that the Director did apply that rule and at first refused the grant; and then he called for reasons why it should be relaxed, when he knew that the refusal was exciting attention. If the grant has now been given the missionaries were not aware of it when we wrote, not will any answer, be satisfactory which does not give the dates. But the Kishnaghur case is the worst. The facts categorically [illegible] these—1. That aid has been refused in former years to the mission school on the [illegible] the proximity of the Government college. 2. That, in disregard of the mission school and in the teeth of the absurd six-mile rule—a rule measured with India-rubber tape, stretched to the longest, when a mission school is to be aided and marvellously shrunken when rival is to be introduced—the native school was aided, and one of the "fundamental" (when missionaries are the applicants) rules set aside, *fees* being allowed to count for subscriptions? The pretext for this flagrant unfairness to the mission school was that the native school was to be mainly vernacular; "a little English"

n the two first classes. 3. That when
king advantage of the misconduct
ers of the mission school and insu-
boys misled by them, enjoyed the
teachers, admitted these boys, and
hool into a school for teaching Eng-
was represented to the Educational
s were taken to repress proceedings
scope of the grant,
ablish-
its
on

many pulpits could be furnished out of his revenues? how many livings made good out of his superabundance? Let all surrender superfluities, and how small a space will each occupy in the world. Let the preachers set the example."

It is too true. The Church is not armed for this fight. It is by far too much be-crinolined in its own fashion, and the ladies would only have to, with Fontaine's old fox, *De grace! Tournez-vous.*

BALDWIN'S AFRICAN HUNTING.*

(From the London Review, May 23.)

From time to time, for some years past, the name of Baldwin has reached us as that of the Nimrod of Natal. In letters from friends in the colony, and in the brief intercourse afforded by the occasional visits of some of them to the mother country, he has always been mentioned as the mighty hunter who had ranged farther and bagged more game than any of his compeers, and whose narrative of hair-breadth escapes and perilous adventures, whilst most exciting, had also the crowning merit that it could always be accepted without reserve. In the handsome book before us, these virtues are happily preserved. The greater part of it consists of a transcript of the author's diary, written under many difficulties, sometimes with ink, sometimes with a mixture of gunpowder and tea, sometimes with gunpowder and coffee, in kraals and in waggons, on the shore of Lake Ngami, by the falls of the Zambesi, by the deadly bay of St. Lucia, or in the equally deadly "thirst-land." This daily narrative reproduces before us in a very lively manner the hunter's life, its vicissitudes of happiness and misery, of plenty and want, whilst the artlessness of the style gives us an assurance of truthfulness which is often wanting when we read more elaborate books. Mr. Baldwin modestly apologizes for the monotony of a journal, and for the apparent egotism of the lonely traveller; but no such monotony will be discovered by any reader with a healthy out-of-door mind, nor will the egotism appear to be anything more than that quality of personal narrative which gives to autobiography its inexhaustible charm.

In an introductory chapter we learn a few details of Mr. Balwin's early life, and the reasons why he betook himself to South Africa. This part of his career may probably be matched within the experience of the [illegible] one of our readers. We have all of us [illegible] horses was innate; whom the love of sport, dogs [illegible] possessing a rare knowledge who grew up into the [illegible] of the ways of fish, flesh, and fowl; who could always fill his basket where nobody else could get a bite; whose day's shooting was rewarded with the heaviest bag; who might be distanced at school, but who distanced all others in the field. Fathers do not know what to do with such boys; like Mr. Baldwin, they are put into merchants' offices with a view to going abroad, or like him again, they are sent to the West Highlands to learn farming, and by-and-bye it comes to pass that we hear of one lumbering in Canado, another follows Ruxton to Central America, a third takes to sheep-farming in Australia or New Zealand, and a fourth becomes a hunter with Mr. Baldwin in South Africa.

> "Keep not standing fixed and rooted,
> Briskly venture, briskly roam;
> Head and hand, where'er thou foot it,
> [illegible] heart, are still at home."

est Highland farming, Mr. Bald-
that the home country was too
at it was desirable to go forth
e earth. Gordon Cumming's
here he arrived in December,
ry in his diary is in Decem-
ins the experiences of nine
rlier years his hunting
any great distances; his
St. Lucia Bay; and two
spent among the Zulus;
wider range; crossing the
passing to the west of the
a course almost due north
Africa, and turned off one
Ngami; a second year east-
again westwards, in a third
far north as the falls of the Zam-
d the good fortune to encounter Dr.

ldwin's excursions, the first was evi-
most fraught with danger: the perils of
he encountered were not indeed more
were perhaps even less remarkable,
any later trips; but the risk attendant
g at St. Lucia Bay seems enormous.
t was passed sleeping on wet ground,
re or less wet every day, and frequently
n all night. We tried to make oursel-
ortable by fencing on the weather-side,
deep trench round between the wheels.
in more from underneath than from
nights do what we would we gene-
es in a pool of water in the morning;
ur feet curled up like dormice in their
ping through everything,
muddy, shivering, dream-
he grass, which grew to a
saturated, that one might
river, so there was no use
he morning.
tended with its natural con-
ne small party died, and the
of their waggons on their re-
dead than alive. Mr. Baldwin only
ng illness and ague visited him again
er years; we read of a fourth attack
litary European attended by a few
of Southern Africa. It is with a
escape this St. Lucia Bay, and
win into the interior. His journey
ss the Drakensberg into the Trans-
is to the Drakensberg, or Kathlamba
es its delightful climate; the range
at an average distance of about
comprising the slope from
s refreshed by the breezes
g from one to the other,
from the Bay affords a
e. We should have been
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although we cannot
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face have tried him with all the most nauseous drugs mixed up in any manner to make them still more disgusting to the taste, and to get rid of him, I once gave him a large spoonful of mustard in a pint of warm water, which he sipped off like coffee! I then told him to follow it up with plenty of warm water, and I believe it had no effect whatever on him. He will drink a cupful of strong vinegar at a time if he can get it, and nothing disagrees with him."

A great philosopher has said that the moral virtues of a race may be accurately measured by its *gourmandise*, and we cannot be surprised to find the Kaffirs indifferently provided with good qualities; yet there are some excellent traits in their character,—"their high sense of honesty is wonderful." Mr. Baldwin tells us of one who found some bullets in his path and brought them to him, though the find was a pure godsend; and there is nothing they so much covet as powder and lead. He adds a reflection which is neither very gracious nor apostolic: "as they are perfect heathens; their honesty is as much through fear as any better feeling." Mr. Baldwin often complains of their ingratitude; but this seems rather due to an intellectual than a moral deficiency. The truth is, they have very short memories, and with the keenest sense at the time of favours received, the remembrance of them passes away just as the remembrance of their own sufferings and labours vanishes:—

"One bushman Kaffir, after working two years for two heifers, took gladly our escort to his kraal. He left his heifers in charge of another Kaffir while he went to a giraffe I had shot for meat, and on returning his heifers were gone. He followed the spoor far, and early next morning he saw lion-spoor also on the track of his heifers. His hopes were faint, and a little further he found their remains and rejoined us the following day, and, laughing from ear to ear, said, 'The lion had eaten them up,' and they do not appear to have cost him a second thought."

A man who can so easily forget two years' toil may desert a man who has treated him kindly for two months without being guilty of deep moral turpitude; and to the same defective memory we may attribute the carelessness and thoughtlessness of the future of which our author complains. Withal, they have a power's tracking which equals what we have read of in Cooper's novels. The last extract we have given gives [illegible] stance of their power; but a remarkable case occurred when Mr. Baldwin and three Kaffirs followed a horse which had "treked" off eighteen [illegible] before them:—

"Bloodhounds could not have done better. We followed the trail for [illegible] through old grass a yard high, and [illegible] the midst of lots of quagga spoor. I once [illegible] the Kaffirs to quagga spoor, but they recognised it immediately, and made me ashamed of myself. Once, I had all but given him up, on flinty, rocky ground: we cast around in every direction for an hour and a half to no purpose, and we followed the spoor for more than 300 yards on our hands and knees, the faintest imaginable track being all we had to guide us,—a small stone displaced, or a blade of grass cut off; so we kept on till we again got to sandy ground, when we took up the running four miles an hour, and about midday we found him."

The hunter who would pursue his sport in the interior of South Africa must make up his mind to live with such companions as these, though at rare intervals he may rejoice in English company. Once Mr. Baldwin encountered an Englishman and his bride taking a wedding tour; they had started from the Cape, and after journeying about ten degrees northwards, proposed to strike to the east and reach Walvish Bay, just within the tropics. The interview was like Eöthen meeting the Englishman in the desert, as the travellers were going different ways, and the Kaffirs would not keep the oxen standing under the yoke in the sun. But the burden of solitude is most oppressive when the hunter is sick: the fear of dying alone in a strange land unmans the boldest adventurer. In October, 1860, Mr. Baldwin found himself weary and worn out, with a system fearfully enervated, scarcely able to get into his waggon, in a most desolate country, having neither grass, wood, nor water; and the Kaffirs showed him a white man's grave.

"I can learn no particulars as to the man buried there, but a more desolate spot to lay one's bones can scarcely be conceived. I only hope such a fate may not be mine."

Our limits forbid us to examine Mr. Baldwin's purely hunting adventures; one dangerous encounter follows another, and the reader is led on as through an infinite variety of perilous positions. It is strange that the hunter who should have passed unscathed, save by climatic influences, through so many years of African sport, should return to England, and—as the news reached us a short time since—meet with his first accident in a Leicestershire hunting-field. Every would-be hunter will flatter himself that he will succeed to Mr. Baldwin's immunity, and many will probably be induced by his [illegible] to follow his example, just as he was led to [illegible] by Gordon Cumming. The life, as he says, is "full of anxiety, excitement, hope, disappointment, satisfaction and pleasure, comforts and the reverse; it has great charms, but requires energy, determination, and perseverance." It is well that such a life has charms for many an English lad. These hunters act as pioneers to the more sober settler; they introduce to our notice, and so help to distribute, gifts of nature before unknown, and the civilization of England is indebted to the rebellious instincts of her children.

BOBADIL OUTDONE!

(From the Examiner, May 30.)

General Hooker may know better what he is about with his pen than with his sword, but it seems to us that his Proclamation must be obnoxious to the sly humour of which the Northern Americans possess a great fund. A reasoned judgment is proverbially dangerous, but incomparably more so is a reasoned figment in the face of notorious facts. Every fellow who takes a drubbing, or turns his back to escape one, will be said to give evidence of self-confidence, and fidelity to the conservative principle. Fighting, too, must be quite optional, there must be no compulsion, and battle can always be postponed to the indefinite time when it may suit interest or honour. All this is excellent food for the ridicule in which the Americans delight. The question must be, after all the boasted successes, where is the rebel army which was proclaimed the legitimate property of the army of the Potomac? How was it that the army of the Potomac came back in the night without this price? It would not come along, not having knowledge enough of the art of war to be aware that it was defeated. Worse than that, the legitimate property of the army of the Potomac had forced it into a position in which it could not fight to advantage, and this, notwithstanding General Hooker's repeated boast that he had taken his measures so that the rebels should perforce either ignominiously fly or fight on ground of his choosing. Yet the world is told that by fighting at a disadvantage this army of the Potomac would have been recreant to its rust, to itself, its cause and county. And were all the fine manœuvres of General Hooker to place it in this position of inability? But there had been a storm, and the river was swollen, the bridges in danger. What of that, with an army of 100,000 well-equipped troops, well commanded, the finest army "on the planet"? What was the river to such a force, after it was passed, and the enemy was in front? With the rebels a legitimate property, what signified it what became of the brid[illegible] It was not for a Hooker to think of [illegible] less pretension have [illegible]

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1 „ 85 „ White Mulls.
1 „ 120 „ White Mull Stripes.
1 „ 82 Dozen Blue Hanker-hieves.
21 Pieces T Red Mulls.
54 „ T Red Mull Stripes.
1 „ 200 „ White Mulls.
100 „ T Red Stripe Mull.
1 „ 653 Blue and white Scarfs.

SALE OF THE VERY [VAL]UABLE APOLLO PRESS COMP[ANY'S PRO]PERTY, KNOWN AS THE DADY SCREWS.

On SATURDAY the 1st of August 1863, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to SUBMIT TO PUBLIC AUCTION on the Premises, the above most valuable Property, comprising within its walls a very large area, and commanding a frontage both in the Apollo and Marine Streets.

N. B.—More complete particulars will be published shortly.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Stunt's Walking and Hunting Shoes just landed.

A few very superior Waterproof Coats,—36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches long, and proportionately broad. Price Rs. 15 each.

WATCHES.

First rate Double Cased Gold Watches by James Hoonby, 40, Slater Street, Liverpool.

THE PROPERTY OF A SPORTSMAN LEAVING INDIA.

A neat Press with Glass Doors made and fitted to contain the following, with their implements, ammunition, &c. complete—all well tried weapons:

1 Tranter's large size Revolving Rifle, 5 Chamber.
2 Sharp's Breech Loader Rifles with improved back sights.
1 Double Gun by Moore, 12 bore.
1 Do. do. Westly Richards.
1 Do. do. Joe Manton, 20 bore.
1 Do. Rifle Carbine by Westly Richards.
1 Single Rifle by Collins.
1 Enfield Rifle and 1 Whitworth's ditto.
8 Revolvers of sizes.
Hunting Knife, &c.

Any of the above will be sold separately; but if the whole are taken at once, a large discount will be made.

Bombay, 3rd July 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY next, the 4th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. WILL SUBMIT TO SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, Madapollams, T. Cloths, &c.

1 Case Coloured Chintz.
1 Case Turkey Red Cloth.
200 Pieces White Lappets.
30 Pieces Blue Coarse Army Cloths, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Silver Hunting Watch by "A. B. Savory and Son." Price Rs. 85, with Gold Curb Chain.

A few dozens White and Coloured Gentlemen's Shirts.

A quantity best Stewart's English bottled Sherry.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July 1863.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION IN THE SANITARIUM ESPLANADE.

By order of the Committee of Adjustment.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY next, the 6th instant, at the Sanitarium Bungalow, Esplanade, the Property of the late CAPT. W. EDGEWORTH of H. M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards, and LIEUTE. VAUGHAN, of H. M.'s 28th Regiment of Foot, comprising a handsome Iron Grey Horse, a Saddle and Bridle, a Pair of Duelling Pistols, 3 Revolvers with Apparatus in Cases, an Ice Machine, Leather Trunks and Portmanteaus, Military Accoutrements, Wearing Apparel, Books, and a variety of other articles.

SALE OF LATELY ARRIVED MUSICAL BOXES AND GOLD JEWELLERY, &c. &c., BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at his Rooms in Medow Street, a lot of very Superior Musical Boxes of latest improvements some of them with Drums and Bells together with an Assortment of Gold Jewellery suitable for both Native and Europeans, comprising Bangles and Earrings Set with stones, Bracelets, Broaches, Waistcoat Shirt and Sleeve Buttons, Watches, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Property of the late Captain H. H. ELLIOTT, 1st Lancers, a DOUBLE BARRELLED RIFLE by Brown and Rodds.

A small batch of fine CHAMPAGNE COGNAC, by Goudin Freres, at Rs. 24 per dozen. Sample Bottle may be had for Rs. 2 Cash.

GLAS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission a small Invoice of Spare GLASS DOMES WITH STANDS, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A few pairs of Electro-plated Gig, Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver in case complete by Dean Adam and Dean.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE WILL SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY the 15th Instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. on the Premises.—All that MESSUAGE, TENEMENT, or DWELLING HOUSE, standing on the Fazandaree Ground, situate in Goy Waddy, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 110, the Property of the Estate of the late Mr. DOMINGOS FRANCIS DECRUZ, and bounded as follows, that is to say—on the East by the House of Mr. Ellias Pereira on the West by the House of N. S. de Esperance, on the North by the House of Mr. Domingos Gonsalves, and on the South by the House of N. S. de Esperanca.

The Conditions of Sale and other particulars may be known at the time of sale.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July 1863.

Business Announcements.

MR. J. T. T. BROWN (Successor to Mr. W. Brown), UNDERTAKER, SCULPTOR, &c. "Retreat," Bellasis Road, Byculla.

ROSSELET & Co. received per last mail a Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, [illegible] ditto of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

THE INDIAN CARRYIN[illegible]

LIM[illegible]

OFFICES—*No. 7, Bro*[illegible]

No. 9[illegible]

CAPITAL £100,0[illegible]

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

FOR SALE.—A few cases of WORTHINGTON'S BEER, bottled in England, imported per Ship *Shard*, at Rs. 5 per dozen. Sample bottle, Annas 8 for Cash. To be had at the shop of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Apollo Street.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BARCLAY'S BROWN STOUT in Quarts, bottled by John Stone & Co., for sale. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c.:—
Cognac, real French,
Burgundy, Beaujolais, at Rs. 18 per dozen.
Champagne, Ruinart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.
Claret, Barton and Gueslier's, Beychevelle.
Do. do. Chateau Leoville.
Sherry, Cortissos'.

Also, Westley Richard's new Breech-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.

A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers' celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and Couches.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED can confidently recommend the following Wines, &c., just to hand:—
Very superior Sparkling MOSELLE.
Do. do. CHAMPAGNE.
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry.
Do. Excellent Golden.
Do. Excellent Pale.
PORT, Old, very superior.
HOCK, Sparkling.
Do. Still.
CLARETS, good Breakfast and Dinner Wines.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine.
BURGUNDY, Red "Hermitage."
Do. do. "St. George."
VERMOUTH, Bitter.
BRANDIES, Sundry marks, well selected.
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of FOUR Dozen Quarts and SIX Dozen Pints.

5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne,	in case containing		1 doz.	each.
Moselle,	do.	do.	1	„
Sherry,	do.	do.	3	„
Claret,	do.	do.	2	„
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			½	„

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts),	in cases containing		3 doz.	each.
Sherry,	do.	do.	3	„
Brandy,	do.	do.	1	„
Old Tom,	do.	do.	1	„
Whiskey,	do.	do.	1	„

W. NICOL & Co.

Business Announcements.

MARINE ENGINE FOR SALE.—One CONDENSING DIRECT ACTING ENGINE of 180 nominal horse-power, with a spare new crank shaft, as it now lies in the Mazagon Dockyard, lately landed from the S. S. *Azof*. Apply to the Store-keeper P. & O. S. N. Company, Mazagon Dockyard.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, by *Duke, Clapshaw*, and *Page*.
Brass and Box Tipped Stumps;
Leg Guards;
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by *Duke*;
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut;
Foils and Masks;
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head;
Hunting and Riding Whips;
Elastic Riding Belts;
Boxing Gloves;
Foot Balls;
Quoits
Swimming Belts;
Gentlemen's Riding Belts. TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron		....	Rs.	28
Do.	Do.	...... best „	„	36
Do.	Do.	...... Imitation Cane Sides..............	„	36
Do.	Do.	...... Carpet lined	„	40
Do.	Do.	...... with Hood, best	„	60
Double Perambulators, with Apron		....	„	32
Do.	Do.	.... Do.	„	35
Do.	Do.	.... best	„	38
Do.	Do.	.... Imitation Cane Sides......	„	40
Do.	Do.	.... With Hood, best............	„	65
Do.	Do.	.... best Imitation Cane Sides.	„	54

CLOCKS.

American 1-day Clocks			....	Rs.	8
Do.	8 „	Do.	....	„	15
Do.	1 „	Tudor Clocks with Alarm	....	„	14
Do.	8 „	Do.	do.	„	20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.

Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c., &c.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.
Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

TERMS—CASH.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKET[ING] MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls.............. ....Rs.	5	0
Do. Double do..	3	12
Do. Youth's do..	3	0
Do. do. do..	1	8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats	11	0
Do. Malacca, do. do.	8	0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do.	5	0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.		
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled		
Do. Boys' do, various prices.		

MAGN[illegible]

Insurances,

THE LONDON A[illegible]

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHA[illegible]
BUILDINGS, GOODS, [illegible]
VESSELS

FOR RATES OF PRE[illegible] apply to the unders[illegible] grant Policies of Insuranc[illegible]

THE BRITISH & [illegible] SURANCE COM[illegible]

Incorporated under the [illegible] limits the liability o[illegible] his shares.

CAPITAL £1,000,000, [illegible] power to [illegible]

First L[illegible]

Deposit, on Application. £[illegible]

Archibald Boyd, Director [illegible] London ....
Francis C. Braun, of Bless[illegible]
Thomas Chilton, of Holde[illegible] dent of the Chamber of [illegible]
Francis Anderson Clint, o[illegible] of the Shipowners' Ass[illegible]
Charles B. Colchester, of C[illegible]
William James Fernie, of [illegible]
Arthur Bower Forwood, [illegible] Forwood..................
Peter George Heyworth, of [illegible] Balmen ....
Thomas Harrison, of Thom[illegible]
Thomas Kendall, of Kendal[illegible]
Edward Lawrence, of E. L[illegible]
George Lyall, of Lyall, S[illegible]
Andrew Malcomson, of J. [illegible]
Robert Maxwell, of A. F. a[illegible]
George M. Papayanni, of P[illegible]
John Park, of Williams, Par[illegible]
Charles K. Prioleau, of Fras[illegible]
John Ravenscroft, of W. and [illegible] Chairman of the North and [illegible]
James Seawright, of James Sea[illegible]
Samuel Stitt, of Stitt Brothers a[illegible]
Thomas Wilkinson [illegible]ley, of H[illegible] and Co..................
Thomas Stenhouse, Director of the C[illegible] of India, &c..................
Henry Threlfall Wilson, of H.[illegible] Chambers ....

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Fletcher and Hull, Liverpool.
Messrs. Flux and Argles, Mincing Lane, Lo[illegible]

BROKERS.
London—Messrs. Laurence, Son, & Pearce, Auction M[illegible]
Liverpool—Messrs. Thomas Tinley and Sons.
„ Messrs. G. and T. Irvine.

BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London, London.
The Union Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool.

TEMPORARY OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
6, Cook-street, Liverpool.
39, Lothbury, London, E.C.

The business of the Company will be confined to the issuing of Policies on FREIGHT AND GOODS ONLY, and it is expressly provided, as a fundamental element in the constitution of this Company, that no insurance shall be effected on the ships themselves.

JOINT AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
STENHOUSE & Co.
LAWRENCE & Co.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 183[illegible]

For the Assurance of Lives for [illegible] *Endowment*[illegible]

AND FOR [illegible]

GUARANTEEING THE FID[illegible] FILLING SITUATION[illegible]

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO P[illegible]

WITH BRANCHES AT CA[illegible] BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA[illegible]

And Agencies throughout the [illegible] *Majesty's Indian Empire,* [illegible] *Towns on th*[illegible]

POSITION AND PRO[illegible]

The Accumulated Assets ex[illegible]
The Subscribed Capital.........
The Annual Income from Life [illegible]
The Policy Claims and Bonuse[illegible] exceed ....
The New Business is progressi[illegible] per annum

CHIEF OFFICES [illegible]
Bruce La[illegible]

Local Board[illegible]

The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, A[illegible]
E. P. Repton, Esq., (Messrs. [illegible]
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq[illegible]
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Ke[illegible]

Me[illegible]
James Vau[illegible]

Messrs. Bickers[illegible]
Agents.—Messrs.[illegible]

The Bank of Bomb[illegible]
The Agra and Uni[illegible]

C. H[illegible]

SPECIAL AD[illegible]

Policies indisputa[illegible]

Lives assured thr[illegible] travel in any part of [illegible] Africa.

Immediate reduc[illegible] reaching Europe.

No charge for En[illegible] miums may be [illegible] Quarterly, or Mo[illegible]

Thirty days [illegible] payments, and [illegible]

Assigment [illegible] ances may be [illegible] the Premium [illegible] of Military [illegible] Constabul[illegible] being effec[illegible] Shillings [illegible]

Are[illegible] trans[illegible]

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